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HEADQUARTERS FOR THE BEST THINGS SUBURBAN.

### HONOR LABOR MAYOR

Central Union Men Tender Schmitz an Ovation.

TRIBUTE PAID BY GOMPERS

President of American Federation Declares San Francisco's Chief Executive Is Man of the Hour—Speakers Defend His Course of Action Pursued in School Controversy.

"Despite the calumnies heaped upon his head Eugene S. Schmitz is the man of the hour."

This was the sentiment of the local Central Labor Union as expressed by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, at its meeting last night. The several speakers of the evening defended Mayor Schmitz in glowing terms and these sentiments brought unflinching applause. They all paid tribute to organized labor and its principles.

The mayor arrived in the middle of a speech by Emmett L. Adams, delegate from Columbia Lodge of Machinists, on the situation as regards the appropriation by Congress of money for a new foundry at the naval gun factory. It was several minutes before the applause subsided sufficiently to allow Mr. Adams to continue. When he concluded, Delegate Peasey, from the bookbinders' local, moved that regular business be suspended in honor of their distinguished guest.

President Brinkman, of the Central body, introduced Mayor Schmitz in a graceful speech, reviewing the work of the local central body, and concluding as follows:

"We have here with us the mayor of a big city, who has been and is now a member of organized labor. He is here today fighting against hordes of Mongolians, who represent a menace and a ruinous competition."

Mayor Schmitz's speech. Mayor Schmitz said in part: "I am proud of San Francisco and the record she has made. She is the greatest, best, and most solid union town on the face of the globe."

"After the great catastrophe that overtook our city there were 200,000 in the bread line. Millionaires, capitalists, and wage-earners were all in it and rubbed elbows. A fellow feeling sprang up, and I had hoped that this would last, but when the edge wore off the catastrophe the same old conditions came about."

"It is said in the West that we do things on a big scale. You had a big fire in Baltimore and a bigger one in Chicago, but it remained for San Francisco to furnish the biggest fire the world has ever known. The city is being rapidly built up again, and will be made better, greater, and a more beautiful city, and this building will not be done by Mongolian labor. Thunderous applause greeted this sentence."

Mayor Schmitz, in concluding, paid a tribute to President Gompers as the "old warhorse and a tried soldier," and said: "Although I am proud of being mayor of San Francisco, my labor position is more to me than any other."

Japanese Not Mongolians. Mr. D. Oliver, a member of the San Francisco board of education, and of Mayor Schmitz's party, reviewed the history of the school events that had brought the party to this city. He said that the Japanese objected to them under the State law for the reason that they applied this term to all foreigners in their own country, and that they had in recent years discovered that they were not Mongolians, but had descended from Persians and Medes.

Gompers Greeted with Applause. Upon arising, Mr. Gompers brought immediate applause with the expression, "Bless you, my children."

"I feel," he said, "we are in the presence of a great man, and I say this

despite all his traducers. Mr. O'Connell referred to him as the man who met a great crisis. Do you think his traducers will confess that it is his principals and not the man whose downfall they seek? I want to speak of the Second street car strike in San Francisco. It lasted nine days, and in all that time not a dollar's worth of property was destroyed, and not a drop of blood shed. Why? Simply because the mayor did not call on the troops to provoke trouble.

"I read in the morning papers what his people are going to do to him upon his return, but they will have seen by that time, and I hope they will. I am going to pay my tribute of respect to the mayor of San Francisco, E. E. Schmitz; and may he confound his enemies who are seeking his destruction and go home with the honor and respect of the men of Washington."

LECTURES AT EMBASSY.

Dr. W. T. Harris Heard by the Societa Dante Alighieri. By invitation of Baron Edmondo Mayor des Planches, Ambassador from Italy, the Societa Dante Alighieri met at the Royal Italian Embassy, 1609 New Hampshire avenue, last night, the occasion being a lecture by Dr. W. T. Harris, formerly United States Commissioner of Education, on "What Dante Has Done for Other Nations."

The lecture was attended by many people of social prominence, who were welcomed to the Embassy by Baron des Planches and the officers of the Dante Society; the secretary, Mr. H. P. Glavin; the vice secretary, J. Luigi Lamanna; the treasurer, Mr. Philip Giuliani; and the following members of the administrative committee: Messrs. E. D. Goral, A. B. Garabedian, Del Glorno, R. Tourio, O. Balducci, and M. Robertello.

Among the invited guests were Gen. J. C. Black, Miss Ethel Moore, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Voodman, Miss Katherine Reed, Dr. and Mrs. S. Davis, Dr. and Mrs. Chancellor, the Rev. and Mrs. F. H. Bigelow, Prof. and Mrs. E. A. Fay, Mr. and Mrs. John Albee, Dr. E. H. Wiley, Miss Helen Nicolay, Mr. A. B. Spofford, and Miss Spofford, Dr. E. M. Gallaudet, and Miss Gallaudet, the Rev. and Mrs. U. G. B. Pierce, and Dr. and Mrs. McBride Sterrett. A large membership of the society was also present.

In introducing Dr. W. T. Harris to the audience, the secretary, Mr. H. Pier Glavin, spoke feelingly of Dante as not only the great national poet of Italy, but the poet of the world had been.

The lecture of Dr. Harris was an exposition of the inner meaning of the poetry of Dante and a vivid dissection of the psychology of the "Divina Commedia." He indicated that up to Dante's time the poet of the world had been Homer, but that Dante set the pace for the modern world to follow. He showed how both in England and in America the thoughts of Dante had influenced literature, and in our own country, particularly, he instanced the effect of Dante's conception of the Inferno upon writers as Hawthorne; in England, upon George Eliot in "all of her novels, but particularly in 'Savonarola.'" Of Hawthorne's work he thought that "The Marble Faun" showed the Italian poet's influence most.

The lecture was scholarly, painstaking, and evidently the result of close and ardent study. It was listened to with the greatest attention and at its close the lecturer was warmly applauded.

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### DEBATE CAR SERVICE

Board of Trade Wrestles with Schedule Question.

FINAL ACTION IS DEFERRED

Committee Recommendation That District Commissioners Be Given Control Arouses Bitter Discussion. Question of the Acceptance of the Report Postponed to Later Meeting.

It was street railway night at the special meeting of the Washington Board of Trade at the New Willard last night. The subject was discussed by the committee submitting the report and by friends of the corporations who sought to show that the recommendations under consideration meant a radical and unwarranted attack upon vested rights and invested capital.

The discussion was able on both sides, being participated in by some of the best speakers and lawyers of the Board of Trade. The upshot of the matter was that the report of the committee was recommended with instructions to bring it up at the March meeting of the board. Dr. William Tindall submitted the report of the committee, as its chairman. He proposed that it be taken up section by section and acted upon. This was agreed to, and such sections of the report as the committee believed to be of importance to the public were taken up. The report of the committee was adopted in its entirety.

Question of Schedules. It was when the section of the report which recommended the making of the schedules by the District Commissioners on the street railways was reached that the storm broke and the thunders of eloquence were unloosed. The first item in the consideration of the question was a letter from Gen. George H. Harries, vice president of the Washington Railway and Electric Company, stating that he had been called away from the city, and suggesting that the question be postponed until another meeting.

Thomas P. Morgan opened the discussion in favor of the corporations by submitting a statement relative to street car management in various parts of the Eastern States, which he denominated worse than that in Washington, and showing that the people of the Capital had little to complain of in the way of service. He was followed by Dr. Tindall, who stated briefly the purpose of the committee in its report, which was nothing more than to make effective legislation already on the statute books.

C. A. Douglass and George Truesdell spoke in behalf of the corporations. Col. Truesdell declared that the law proposed would place a power in the hands of the Commissioners which meant depreciation of securities, and was a covert attack upon the investors who had put their money into the stocks and bonds of the street railways.

Henderson for Report. William G. Henderson took up the cudgel for the public as opposed to the capitalist, and made a strong speech in favor of the report of the committee.

Alexander Burton and E. Southard Parker followed for the corporations. Mr. Parker making an impassioned speech for the existing order of things. John P. Magruder gave his experience in riding in the cars on the Connecticut avenue line, and reached the conclusion that the service was fairly good.

John R. Servin showed that outside of the State of Pennsylvania it was the universal custom for cities of over 100,000 inhabitants to exercise such control over street car lines as that proposed by the committee.

### JOIN CHEAPER GAS MOVE

Mount Vernon Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Favors Madden Bill.

International Iron Molders' Union of America Also Drops Promptly Into Line.

Mount Vernon Council, No. 19, Jr. O. U. A. M., has joined in the general movement for cheaper gas. At a recent meeting held at the headquarters of the society, 206 Pennsylvania avenue southeast, a resolution, offered by William M. Bobb, pledging the support of the council to Representative Madden's bill, was adopted. The resolution is as follows:

"Whereas the Hon. Mr. Madden, having presented a bill in the House of Representatives for the purpose of reducing the price of gas in the District of Columbia; and

"Resolved by this council, that its 26 members, all consumers of gas, endorse the bill presented by the Hon. Mr. Madden, and pledge our support and best endeavors successfully to accomplish the desired reduction."

Cheaper gas is also endorsed by the International Iron Molders' Union of America. At the meeting of the local Central Labor Union last night, a letter was read from the secretary of this organization, saying that "We, the International Iron Molders of America, endorse the bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative Madden, providing for gas at 75 cents per thousand feet in the District of Columbia."

The Washington Herald has but one name. It is The Washington Herald every morning in the week, Sunday included. Telephone, Main 3300.

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Northwest Corner of Fifteenth and Pennsylvania Ave.  
OUR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET WILL BE MAILED ON REQUEST.

### JAPANESE PROBLEM FINALLY SOLVED

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

the ancient friendship between that country and the United States. It has been explained to us with the greatest positiveness that the form of the action taken by the school board of San Francisco in relation to the Japanese school children has been completely misunderstood and misconstrued as an attack on the Japanese, as such, and that this misunderstanding and misconception has been and now is one of the chief obstacles to the achievement of the purpose of the people of California really have in view, this purpose being to secure, by honorable and amicable arrangement with Japan, the mutual exclusion from the two countries of the laborers, skilled and unskilled, of each country.

"This earnest desire of the people of California, and we may add, in our belief, of the people of the entire Pacific Coast, to check the coming hither of Japanese laborers, skilled and unskilled, and our entire willingness and desire that Japan should similarly put a stop to the going of American laborers, skilled and unskilled, to Japan, springs from no motive other than to bring about commercial and industrial conditions to the satisfactory understanding of the two friendly nations."

"Events have convinced us, however, that many, and probably most, of the Japanese laborers who come hither are really brought over to this country in violation of the contract labor law, and that the well being of our wage workers imperatively demands that immigration of Japanese laborers to this country, skilled and unskilled, shall cease."

Other Countries Involved.

"There are other countries as well as Japan to which we feel that in all probability there will have to be similar legislation, owing to the fact that we are convinced that the laborers who come here from these countries also really come in violation of the contract labor law. We have every reason to believe that the administration now in power, and that Congress will share, our way of looking at this problem, and that the result we desire, the cessation of the immigration of Japanese laborers, skilled and unskilled, to this country will be speedily achieved."

"A striking proof of the attitude of the administration, their willingness to meet our desire, and yet at the same time to do it in a way which will be compatible with continuing on terms of genuine friendship with Japan, is shown by the passage of the immigration bill, which will bar out Japanese coming hither by way of Hawaii, Mexico, Canada, and the Canal Zone by enforcing the limitation which Japan voluntarily puts into the passports by her government. More than two-thirds of the Japanese laborers who come hither come from Hawaii, Mexico, and Canada, and in our judgment almost all so coming really reach these shores in violation of the contract labor law, although such fact would be well nigh impossible to prove in a court of law."

We are satisfied from our numerous interviews with the President that in the event that the amendment to the immigration bill, introduced in both Houses of Congress of the United States on the 13th day of February, 1907, shall prove ineffectual for the purposes herein mentioned and intended, every effort will be made by him not only to obtain a treaty with Japan authorizing legislation by both Japan and the United States to exclude the immigration of all subjects of the other said nations, who are laborers, skilled and unskilled, but in any event will favor such form of legislation that will in the most speedy manner accomplish the results desired; that the national government had no purpose whatever to attempt to infringe upon the rights of California as a sovereign State, and that the purpose of the administration of the national government was merely to fulfill a bounden duty to a friendly nation with which it had a treaty, to ascertain as a matter of international courtesy and policy whether or not by the true construction of that treaty such right or rights had been accorded to the subjects of Japan."

Treaty Rights Passed.

"In view of our numerous interviews with the President, and our understanding thereof, we feel that the question, whether the rights at issue was or was not given by treaty, has been passed and has been absolutely eliminated from this controversy, and the proposition involved is one of comity and public policy. Such being the case, we are fully in accord with the view of the administration to the

effect that the attainment of the exclusion of all Japanese laborers, skilled and unskilled, should not be complicated or endangered by the exercise of the right of segregation by the school board, authorized by section 1662 of the political code of the State of California.

"As a condition to the modification of said resolution, we respectfully insist that the legal proceedings heretofore instituted be dismissed forthwith, and that it is expressly understood that we have not conceded, and do not concede, or intend to concede, that our action was in violation of any of the stipulations of the treaty between the United States and Japan; but on the contrary we do claim and assert that if any stipulation in said treaty contained is inconsistent or conflicts with the power and authority given by section 1662 of the political code of the State of California, then so far as said treaty attempts to circumscribe or prevent the board of education from enacting its own school affairs, as an exercise of local police power, such provisions in said treaty are nugatory and void."

Mayor Schmitz Entertained. Mayor Schmitz was the guest of honor at a reception of the Central Labor Union last night. He made a speech, but did not discuss the Japanese question.

CHANGES IN PUBLIC PRINTING.

Numerous Changes Proposed in the Interest of Economy.

Senator Platt, in the Senate, and Representative Landis, in the House, as chairman of the Printing Committee of each body, introduced yesterday a bill reorganizing the system of public printing and binding. The measure gives the Joint Committee on Printing authority to adopt such measures as may be necessary to remedy any neglect or delay in the execution of printing and binding. The Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives are authorized to order the reprinting, in a number not exceeding 1,000 copies, of any pending bill or resolution, or any public law not exceeding fifty pages, or any report from any committee or Congressional commission, on pending legislation, not accompanied by testimony or exhibits or other appendices and not exceeding fifty pages, when the supply shall have been exhausted. The terms of printing committed to the discretion of the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House will not exceed in any instance a maximum cost of \$20, while the average cost would not be in excess of \$2.

No committee is allowed to procure the printing of more than 200 copies of any hearing or other document for its use except upon the approval of the Committee on Printing of either House, and then in a number not exceeding 500 copies.

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by existing law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost.

The committee, in closing its report on the proposed bill, makes the following statement: "It can be safely asserted that the public printing and binding to-day is being performed under conditions of greater facility and acceptability than ever before in the history of the government."

The report says that in 1896 Congress spent \$3,750,000 for printing, while in 1905 the bill was \$6,900,000, with prospects of continual growth. Economies are recommended in various directions.

Depew Urges Arbitration.

Senator Depew yesterday introduced a resolution requesting the President "to enter into correspondence with the government of the Dominican Republic with a view to impressing upon that government the justness of submitting to a court of arbitration the claim of the Saman Bay Company against the said government."

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### DIED.

BRADFORD—On Monday, February 18, 1907, at 6:15 a. m., CHARLES A. BRADFORD, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, 210 Fourth street southeast, Wednesday afternoon, February 20, at 2 o'clock. (Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Boston papers please copy.)

CARMODY—On Saturday, February 16, 1907, at 2:30 p. m., at the residence of his parents, 254 Delaware avenue northwest, FRANK J., beloved son of John F. and Marion Carmody.

Funeral on Tuesday, February 19, at 2 p. m. Interment private.

CRITCHFIELD—On Sunday morning, February 17, 1907, THOMAS B. CRITCHFIELD, in the eighty-ninth year of his age, beloved husband of the late Anne E. Critchfield.

Funeral from his late residence, 440 Eleventh street southwest, Tuesday, February 19, at 2 p. m. Interment private.

ELY—Suddenly, at St. Paul, Minn., on Saturday, February 16, 1907, at 1 a. m., GEORGE ELY, Jr., aged forty-nine years, son of George Ely and the late Margaret Ely.

Funeral services at J. William Lee's undertaking parlors, 332 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, Wednesday, February 20, at 2 p. m. Friends invited.

GARDINER—On Sunday, February 17, 1907, at 8 p. m., WILLIAM G. GARDINER, in the late Edward and Catherine Gardiner.

Funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, John E. Ginter, 45 Massachusetts avenue southeast, Wednesday, February 20, at 2:30 a. m., thence to St. Patrick's Church, where mass will be said for the repose of his soul. Friends and relatives invited to attend.

HUTCHINSON—Entered into rest Sunday, February 17, 1907, at 1 a. m., WILLIAM E. HUTCHINSON, beloved husband of Ann Catherine Hutchinson, in his eightieth year.

Funeral from his late residence, 906 Pennsylvania avenue southeast, on Tuesday, February 19, at 2 p. m. Relatives and friends are invited. Interment at Congressional Cemetery.

KING—On Sunday, February 17, 1907, at 5 p. m., at 27 Grant place, VIRGINIA A., widow of John T. King, in the seventy-eighth year of her age.

Funeral services at J. William Lee's undertaking parlors, 332 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, at 11 a. m. Interment private.

KINNEY—At the "Highlands," Washington, D. C., on Monday, February 18, 1907, LOUISE WOODLEY KINNEY, wife of the late Judge Edward Woodruff, of Cincinnati, Ohio, in the sixty-sixth year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter. (New York Tribune, Times, and Post, Tuesday; Cincinnati Enquirer and Commercial Tribune please copy.)

LLOYD—On Sunday, February 17, 1907, SAMUEL LLOYD, in his sixty-eighth year, husband of Louise E. and father of E. Howard Lloyd.

Funeral Tuesday, February 19, from J. William Lee's undertaking parlors, 332 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, at 2 p. m. (Baltimore and Philadelphia papers please copy.)

MARTIN—On Saturday, February 16, 1907, at 11 a. m., HELEN M., widow of James Martin, Services Tuesday, February 19, at 2:30 p. m., from the residence of her son, Thomas H. Martin, 1745 Park road. Interment private.

MOORE—On Monday, February 18, 1907, at 2 p. m., JAMES A. MOORE, Jr., in his eightieth year.

Notice of funeral later.

OHMELER—On Sunday, February 17, 1907, at 10:20 a. m., at his residence, 18 Eleventh street northwest, OSCAR A. C. OHMELER, aged seventy-three years.

Funeral services Tuesday, February 19, at 2 p. m. (Pittsburgh and Baltimore papers please copy.)

SAYLES—Departed this life Sunday morning, February 17, 1907, at 12:20 o'clock, suddenly, at her residence, 22 F street southwest, JENNIE LIND SAYLES, the devoted wife of Rev. Aquila Sayles, the affectionate mother of George, Naomi, and Alfred Sayles, and beloved sister of Eben Williams, Harriet Page, Alfred Lockert, and Edward Lockert.

Funeral services will be held at Zion Baptist Church, F street, between Third and Fourth streets southwest, at 11 o'clock Tuesday, February 19. Relatives and friends are invited.

SCHNEIDER—On Sunday, February 17, 1907, at 11 p. m., CHARLES W. SCHNEIDER.

Funeral from his late residence, 230 Fifteenth street northwest, Wednesday, February 20, at 2 p. m.

SOOT—On Sunday, February 17, 1907, at 10 p. m., BENJAMIN, beloved son of W. H. and Carrie D. Soot.

Funeral Wednesday, February 20, at 3 o'clock, from residence, 384 H street northwest. Friends invited to attend.

VANPOCKE—On Sunday, February 17, 1907, at 5:45 a. m., at her home, 540 Eleventh street southeast, STEPHANIE, beloved wife of Hector C. E. Vanpocke, aged twenty-four years.

Funeral private. Services at St. Peter's Church, Second and C streets southeast, on Tuesday, February 19, at 8 a. m.

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